DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 233 294 CG 016 873

TITLE	Elementary Resource Classroom Packet.
INSTITUTION	Jackson Public Schools, MI.
SPONS AGENCY	Michigan State Dept. of Education, Lansing. Office for Sex Equity.
PUB DATE	Aug 82
NOTE	68p.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052)
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Career Awareness; *Class Activities; *Educational Games; Elementary Education; Elementary School Students; *Humanistic Education; Instructional Materials; Learning Activities; Models; Nontraditional Occupations; *Resource Units; *Sex Fairness; Teaching Guides

ABSTRACT

The materials in this resource kit were developed at a summer workshop to provide teachers with suggestions and specific classroom activities to promote sex equity attitudes in elementary school students. Among the products included in the kit are a set of ditto worksheets, for primary students, to reinforce their understanding of the book "William's Doll"; ditto sheets and bingo cards for the Famous People Bingo Game, for grades 4-6; ditto sheets for Alphabet Careers, for early elementary students; Learning Wheel Discs, for upper elementary students; and nontraditional poster puzzles. The kit also includes a Learning Through Math game board, question cards and rules to reinforce older elementary students' knowledge of salary differences among the sexes, and changing family structures. The activities are designed to reinforce skills in art, language, and manual dexterity, as well as sex equity attitudes. (JAC)

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ELEMENTARY RESOURCE

CLASSROOM PACKET

Jackson Public Schools

August 1982

CG 016873

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RESOURCE KIT FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

The materials included in this packet comprise a Resource Kit of Sex Equity Materials for Elementary School Students. The materials were developed at a one-day summer workshop for Jackson Public School teachers conducted by the Office for Sex Equity, Michigan Department of Education and Genevieve Hartzler, Title IX Coordinator of Jackson.

The workshop was a project developed under a Title IV-C Civil Rights grant.

Among the products included with this Resource Kit are the following items:

-William's Doll Worksheets. A set of ditto worksheets for K-2 students to reinforce their understanding of the book, William's Doll, including a crossword puzzle matching game and fill-in-the-blank questions.

-Famous People Bingo Game. A set of ditto sheets and bingo cards for students in grades 4-6 to increase their awareness and knowledge of famous women who contributed to American history. Four cards were developed, including Harriet Tubman and Susan B. Anthony.

-Alphabet Careers. A set of ditto sheets for each letter of the alphabet, designed for early elementary students to expose them to women and men working in a variety of traditional and ontraditional careers. Skills in art, language and manual dexterity are reinforced through the student's use of the ditto sheets.

-Learning Wheel Discs. Two discs of famous (though relatively unknown) women which match names and accomplishments. The discs are interchangeable on a large, rotating wheel which can be used as a wall chart or in a learning center for upper elementary students.

-Nontraditional Poster Puzzles. Three, large-piece puzzles which, when assembled, portray men, women and children in nontraditional roles.

-Learning Through Math Game. A game board, math question cards and rules to reinforce older elementary students' knowledge of salary differences among the sexes, and changing family structures. Students solve math problems based on this data and move on the board based on correct answers.

JACKSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
JACKSON, MICHIGAN

ALPHABET CAREERS

CONTRIBUTORS: Ava Fobbs
Sandra Maher
Catherine Rhode

GRADE LEVEL: 1 - 2

MATERIALS: Ditto Sheets
Stencil Letters
Watercolor Markers
Rulers

SUGGESTIONS FOR USING THE BOOKLET IN CLASSROOMS ARE ATTACHED.

Activity: Alphabet Careers

Age Directed: 1-2 graders

Materials: Ditto Sheets
Stencil Letters
Watercolor Markers
Rulers

Team Members: 3

SUGGESTIONS FOR USING THIS BOOKLET

This booklet may be helpful in teaching:

the alphabet

letter sounds

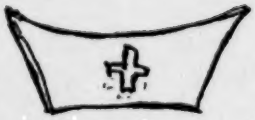
occupations

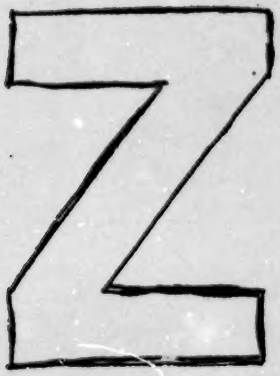
sex equity

Generally the dittos follow the same format: The letter is given, and a dotted outline is provided for the child to trace. Then a box is outlined for the child to include his or her own drawing of the person, activity or tools involved. In some instances a sex neutral name such as Pat or Terry is given, and the children may supply the occupation after class discussion or choose from a class-provided list and then draw a picture of their choice.

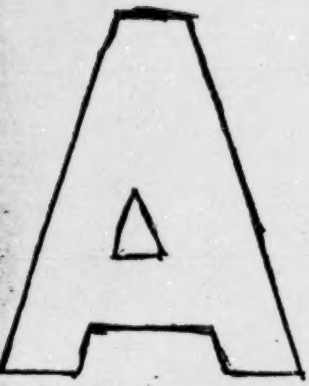
Name: _____

to





What will you be?



Annie the Astronaut

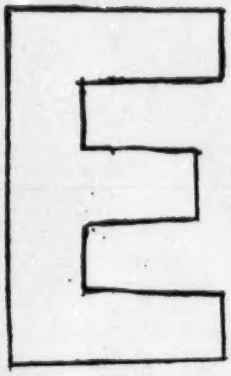
B Betty the Barber

C

Carl the Cook

D

Debbie the Diver



Eddie the Electrician

Fred the Farmer

Gary the Garbage collector

H

Helen the

Helicopter pilot

I da the

I nspector

J

Jack the

Janitor

Kelly the

Keypuncher

L illy the

L ion tamer

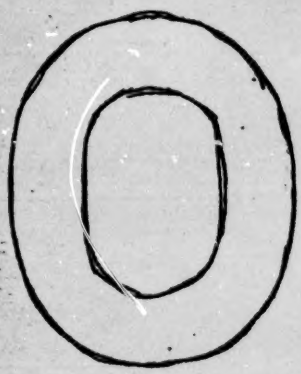
M

Max the

Mechanic

N

Norman the Nurse



Ozzie the Operator

painter - postman - pilot - plumber - policeman

P at the

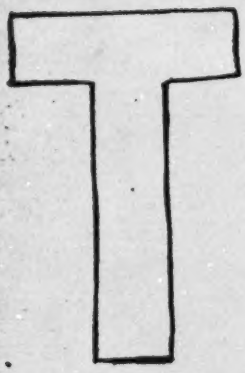
Quincy the Quiltmaker

R

Rosie the Racer

Sam the
Sailor

tailor - typist - telephone operator



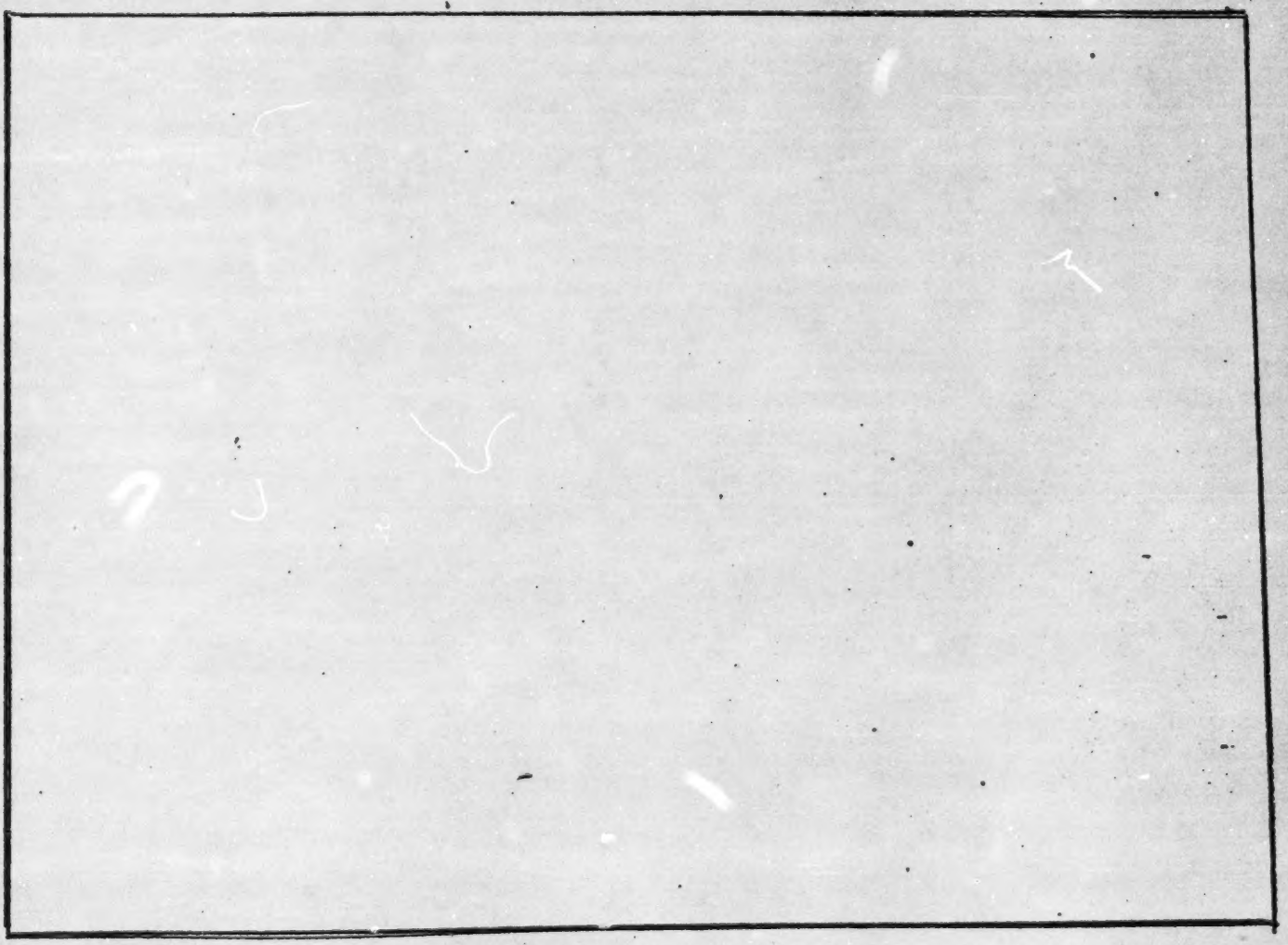
Terry the

U

Ursula the Usher

V ictor the

eternarian



welder - walter - watch maker - weather person

Wally the

Xavier the

X-ray technician

en the

ardmaster

Z

Zelma the

Zookeeper

WILLIAM'S DOLL

CONTRIBUTORS: Jane Damm
Ruth Markewicz
Sally Tonnemaker

GRADE LEVEL: K - 1 - 2

MATERIALS:

1. Book-----William's Doll
   Author---Charlotte Zolotow
   Company--Harper & Row, Publishers
2. Master set of dittos

ACTIVITY SUGGESTIONS ARE ATTACHED.

Grades K, 1, and 2

Activity Suggestions for William's Doll

1. Have the children free draw a train and basketball.

2. Discuss the feelings of students regarding William's wanting a doll. Extend into the discussion that any activity is acceptable and can be enjoyed by either sex.

3. Discuss peer name-calling.

4. Discuss the feelings of William's father.

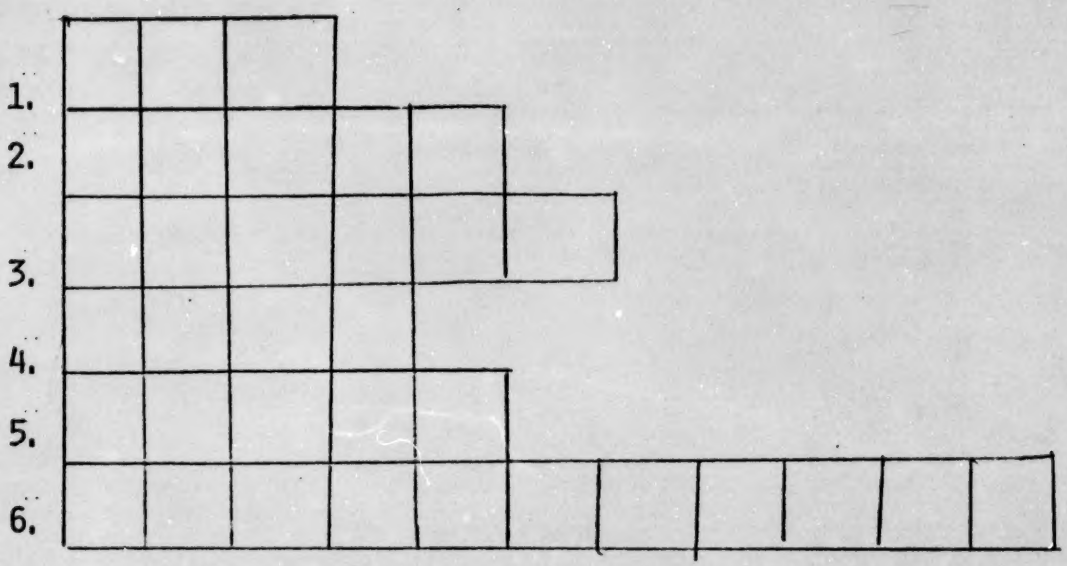
5. Discuss not receiving something a student really wanted. How did he or she handle it? How did William handle the situation?

6. Discuss the concept of a boy practicing to be a father(girls practicing to be mothers).

7. Discuss why William's grandmother was more accepting of William's wanting a doll than his father.

WILLIAM'S DOLL

1. William wanted a doll to _____
2. William's father gave him _____
3. William's brother called him _____
4. The doll had blue _____
5. The doll's dress was _____
6. William was given a doll by _____



FATHER grandmother blue basketball
creepy hug sissy red grandmother
eyes bonnet white brother train

WILLIAM'S DOLL

1. William wanted a doll to
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____

2. William's father gave him a
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____

3. William still wanted a _____.

4. William was called creepy and sissy by
   a. _____
   b. _____

5. _____ gave William the doll he wanted.

WILLIAM'S DOLL

1.	William wanted a doll to	train
2.	His father bought him a	creepy
3.	His brother called him	hug
4.	The doll had eyes of	wonderful
5.	William's doll had a pretty long	grandmother
6.	When William's grandmother heard about the doll, she said	dress
7.	The doll was given to William by	blue

Directions: Draw a line to the correct answer.

Color William's Doll

JACKSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
JACKSON, MICHIGAN

NON-TRADITIONAL POSTER PUZZLES

CONTRIBUTORS: Harold Malone
Carole Straayer

GRADE LEVEL: 1 - 2

MATERIALS: Envelopes or coffee cans containing laminated pieces of puzzles which feature persons in non-traditional roles.

JACKSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
JACKSON, MICHIGAN

FAMOUS PEOPLE BINGO

CONTRIBUTORS: Carole Straayer
Harold Malone
Armie Thompson

GRADE LEVEL: 4 - 5 - 6

RULES:

1. Select the famous person you will play today.
   Example: Martin Luther King, Jr.
2. Run a ditto for each student of the empty bingo card and information on that famous person.
3. Have the student copy the underlined word on any square on the card. There are different words for each square.
4. Have the students cut 25 small squares of scrap paper for the bingo covers.
5. Call words that are underlined, as you would in a standard Bingo game.

EXAMPLES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS ATTACHED.

FAMOUS PEOPLE BINGO RULES

1. Select the famous person you will play today.

   Example: Martin Luther King, Jr.

2. Run a ditto for each student of the empty bingo card and information on that famous person.

3. Have the student copy the underlined word on any square on the card. There are different words for each square.

4. Have the students cut 25 small squares of scrap paper for the bingo covers.

5. Call words that are underlined, as you would in a standard Bingo game.

FAMOUS PEOPLE BINGO

To enlarge upon this game, a teacher could have students develop their own list of information about famous people. The list which follows includes some names which might be used:

FEMALE

Mary Cassett
Dolly Madison
SoJourner Truth
Beverly Sills
Billie Jean King
Babe Didrikson
Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Barbara Jordan
Mary Coleman
Cleopatra
Queen Victoria
Emily Dickinson
Belva Lockwood
Frances Perkins
Leonora O'Reilly
Ch'iu Chin
Chief Sarah Winnemucca
Fannie Lou Hamer
Louisa May Alcott
Annie Smith Peck
Alice Paul
Kate Chopin
Amelia Earhart
Margaret Mead
Eleanor Holmes Norton
Gertrude Stein
George Eliot
Melissa Schechner
Dolores Huerta
Jeanette Rankin
Lorraine Hansberry
Lucretia Mott
Wilma Rudolph
Sacajawea
Grandma Moses
Ruth Benedict
Anne Hutchinson
Marian Anderson
Elizabeth Blackwell
Dorothea Dix
Amelia Bloomer
Lucy Stone
Helen Keller

MALE

El. Greco
John Kennedy
W. E. DuBois
Langston Hughes
Knute Rockney
Robert Fullerton
John Phillip Sousa
Abraham Lincoln
Beethoven
Bill Russell
Jesse Jackson
Julius Caesar
William Shakespeare
Moby Dick
Wilt Chamberlain
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Mohammed Ali

Name of Famous Person

		FREE		

MARIE CURRIE

1. born in Poland
2. born 1867
3. female
4. studied in France
5. bicycled on honeymoon
6. husband Pierre
7. discovered radium
8. won Noble Prize twice
9. had 2 children
10. died in 1934
11. washed test tubes to get through college
12. high school teacher
13. worked as a Governess to put sister through school
14. proved Atom had many parts
15. husband died in accident
16. first female Professor in France
17. discovered polonium
18. supervised Radium Institute
19. helped with X-Ray machines
20. had leukemia
21. died when 66 years old
22. worked with daughter and son-in-law
23. started the atomic age
24. discovered radioactivity
25. served as a tutor
26. liked to read
27. worked with uranium
28. had a degree in Physics
29. could not go to Warsaw University because no women were allowed
30. was first in graduating class
31. husband was French
32. got married in 1895

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

1. born, Atlanta, Georgia
2. started the non-violent movement
3. had 4 children
4. assassinated in 1967
5. Baptist minister
6. teacher
7. leader of S.C.L.C.
8. Civil Rights worker
9. led march on Washington
10. led march in Montgomery
11. Noble peace prize winner
12. bus boycott supporter
13. organized sit-in demonstrations
14. died in Memphis, Tennessee
15. made speeches on peace
16. worked for blacks and poor whites
17. birthday becoming a holiday
18. wife - Coretta
19. Memorial Center in Atlanta
20. black
21. male
22. born, January, 15th.
23. member N.A.A.C.P.
24. Ph.D. - Boston University
25. wife, music teacher
26. minister in same church as father
27. famous speech, "I HAVE A DREAM".
28. "We Shall Over Come" - favorite song
29. vision of his own death
30. traveled all over the world
31. followed studies of Ghandi

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

1. born, Feb. 15th, 1820
2. a famous woman
3. worked to give women the same rights as men
4. coin
5. leader of woman suffrage
6. educator
7. activist in the temperance movement
8. traveled to west and midwest
9. traveled by wagon and stage coach
10. was not allowed to stay at an Inn alone
11. spent nights in railroad stations
12. faced hostile audiences
13. gave 75-100 lectures a year
14. lectured for 60-years
15. a friend of Elizabeth Stanton
16. she had boundless energy and determination
17. an inspiration to thousands in her time
18. helped to win the vote for women
19. father encouraged her to learn
20. women allowed to vote the first time in 1920
21. died in 1906
22. single
23. internationally known
24. a great organizer
25. white
26. female
27. dedicated to the cause
28. very out spoken
29. articulate
30. very little known about her
31. had very few friends
32. very courageous or strongwilled
33. her expenses were paid by collections after her speeches

HARRIET TUBMAN

1. black
2. born a slave
3. woman
4. died in Battle Creek
5. black Moses
6. underground railroad
7. never lost a passenger
8. fighter
9. 19 trips taking 300 people to freedom
10. reward of $40,000 for her capture
11. graddparents from Africa
12. brave
13. courageous
14. born in Maryland
15. born about 1820
16. treated cruelly as a slave
17. struck by a weight in the head
18. husband was a free Black man
19. husband was John Tubman
20. knew edible and healing plants
21. used North Star for directions
22. got freedom in Pennsylvania
23. saved money for return trip
24. worked in a hotel
25. took a parent to Canada
26. Railroad went to Niagra Falls
27. Most dangerous trip in 1857
28.
28. often assumed disguide
29. was daring
30. supported women's suffrago
31. friend of Frederick Douglass
32. spy
33. organizer
34. world recognition
35. died in poverty
36. died at age of 93

LEARNING WHEEL DISC
"FAMOUS WOMEN"

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Joye Bostic
Rheta Collins
Samella Kendrick

GRADE LEVEL: 4 - 5 - 6

MATERIALS:

1. Two discs of famous women which match names and accomplishments.
2. Master disc to be used as a guide for developing additional discs.
3. Many staff members have copies of "They Chose Greatness" from which additional bibliographical information may be attained.
4. There is also a set of TABS Posters in each building. These have some biographical information.

FAMOUS
WOMEN

Marian Anderson

Elizabeth Blackwell

Babe Didrikson

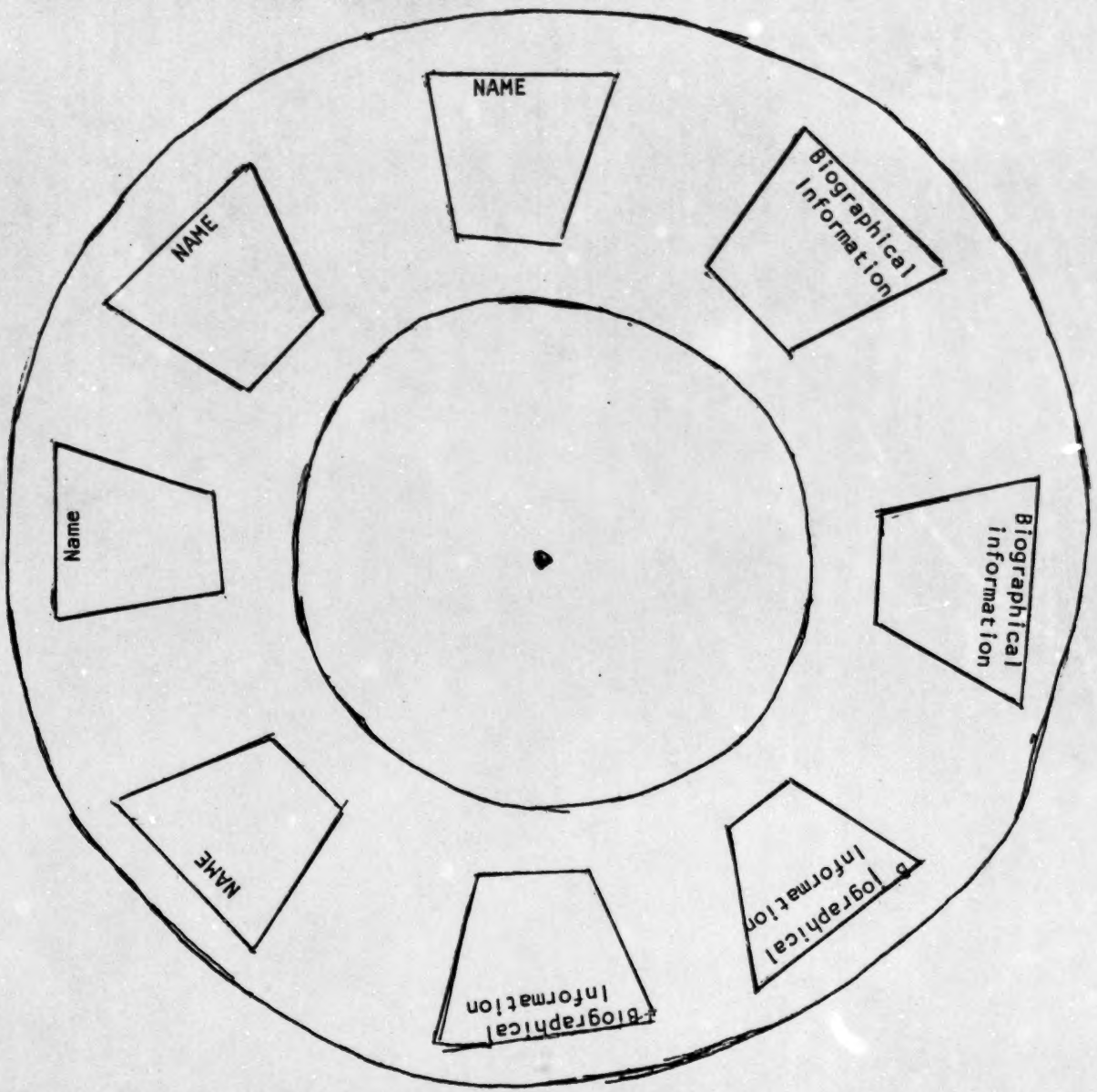
Amelia Earhart

Barbara Jordan

Margaret Mead

Eleanor Roosevelt

Wilma Rudolph



LEARNING WHEEL DISC

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL (1821-1910)

Elizabeth became the first woman doctor in the United States. At first, no medical school would accept Elizabeth as a student. She studied medicine by working in the homes of doctors and reading their books. Finally a school accepted her. Even after she became a doctor, most hospitals would not allow her to work because she was a woman. Elizabeth started her own medical school and a hospital where woman could work. Because of her, people began to accept the idea of women as doctors.

AMELIA EARHART (1897-1937)

Amelia was an airplane pilot at a time when airplanes were still a new invention. She became famous as the first woman to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean. Five years later, Amelia made the last flight of her life. She was trying to fly around the world when she disappeared somewhere over the Pacific Ocean. Some people think she was doing secret work for the government and was captured as a spy. Others say she crashed because of bad weather.

MARGARET MEAD (1901-1979)

A life long career studying the people in faraway lands. As a young woman she lived on the island of Samoa. The first to study the lives of these people. She wrote of their customs, habits and history. By her study it was learned that many of the problems of growing up are the same for children all over the world.

MARIAN ANDERSON (1903-)

A famous contralto concert singer. It is said that a voice like Marian's comes along only once in a hundred years. Once she was not permitted to sing in a concert hall in Washington, D.C. because she was black. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President solved the problem by having Marian give a big concert out-of-doors. This was one of her greatest concerts. She went on to become a FAMOUS concert singer.

LEARNING WHEEL DISC

BARBARA JORDAN (1936-)

Barbara was the daughter of a poor black minister in Texas. She grew up to become one of the well known members of the United States Congress. She never wanted to be average. She only wanted to be the best! In school she was never happy with her report card unless it was all A's. When she studied to be a lawyer, she set high goals for herself. People were so impressed by her speech at the convention of the Democratic Party in 1976 they wanted her to run for Vice-President with Jimmy Carter.

WILMA RUDOLPH (1940-)

At the age of four years, Wilma had scarlet fever and for two years her legs were so weak she could hardly walk. She was determined she would get well if she tried. She exercised and did not sit around. She grew up tall and strong and became the fastest runner in America. Wilma's coach made her work hard to become as fast as she could. Her practice paid off. In 1960, Wilma won three gold medals at the Olympics and became one of the most famous runners in the world.

BABE DIDRIKSON (1914-1956)

As a young girl, Babe wanted to be the greatest athlete who ever lived. She went on to become a star in track, golf, basketball, baseball, golf and tennis. As a golfer, she rarely ever lost. Very few men could hit a golfball as far as Babe could. In 1953, she learned she had cancer, but even this did not stop her. She kept playing golf and won more trophies. After she died, people knew Babe had met her goal of becoming one of the greatest athletes who ever lived.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (1884-1962)

Eleanor never won an election, but she was important to American politics. She was the wife of President Franklin Roosevelt. Much of the credit for his success belongs to Eleanor, who gave speeches and talked to voters for her husband. After the President died, Harry Truman asked her to work with the United Nations. She prepared a document that would explain the human rights of all people of the world. It was called The Declaration of Human Rights.

JACKSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
JACKSON, MICHIGAN

MATHEMATICS GAME
"BATTLE OF THE SEXES"

CONTRIBUTORS: Betty Furtwangler
Julie Pyciak
Pearl Swint

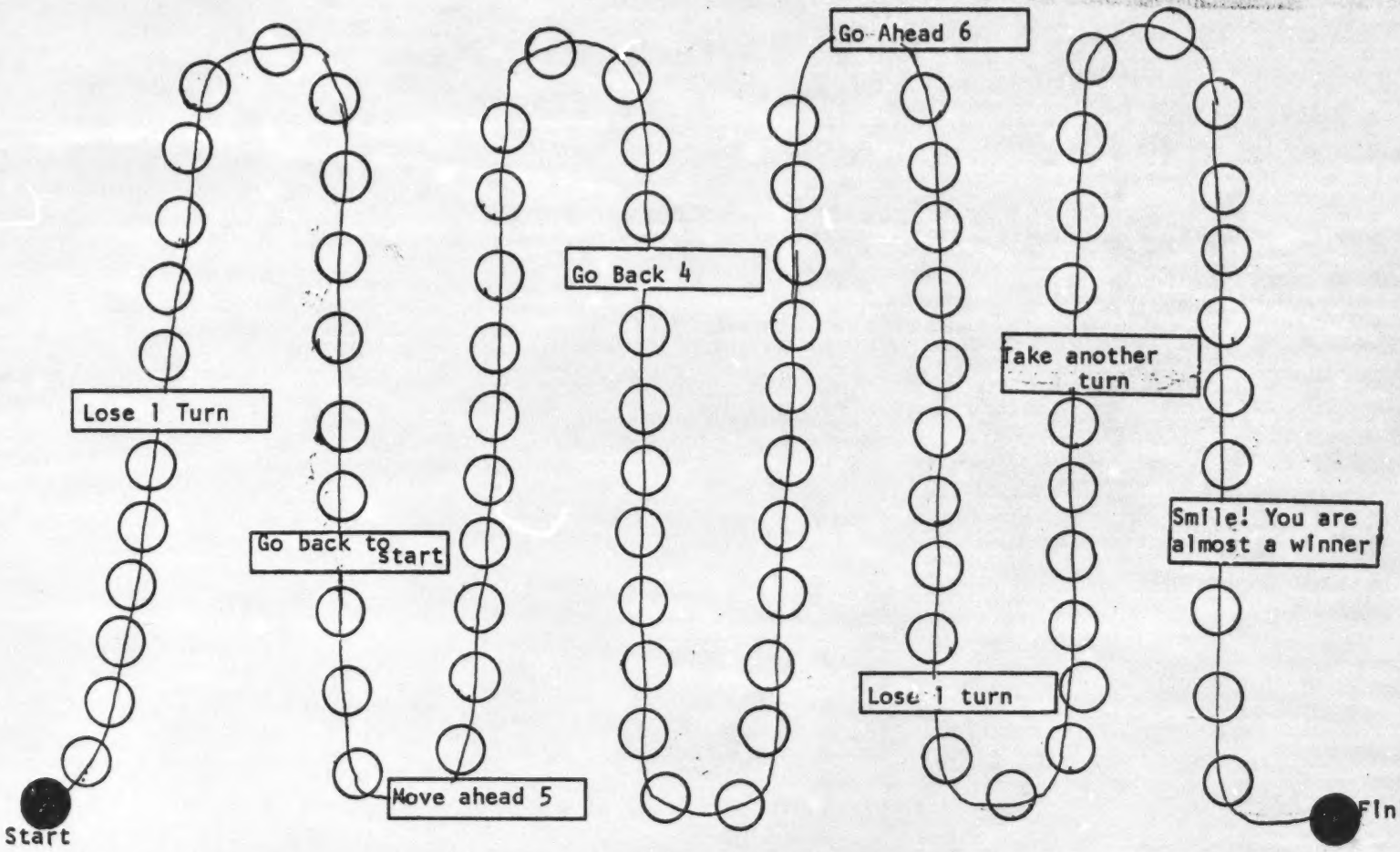
GRADE LEVEL: 5 - 6

MATERIALS:
Game Board
Data Base
Question Cards
Answer Key
Die
5 Pawns
2 - 5 Persons

RULES: Game is played similar to most Board Games. Students advance a specified number of spaces according to rules developed by the class. Additional cards are included to enlarge upon the skills of the students and to encompass a wider range of the data base.

THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES

CARDS



The Battle of the Sexes

Game consists of one large playing board, one die, 18 question cards and 5 pawns. May be played by 2 - 5 persons.
Object of the game:
To reinforce basic math skills and to build an awareness of sex and race equality.

1. Addition

How many families were maintained by married couple families in 1975?

White couple family	43,050,000
Black couple family	3,357,000
Hispanic couple family	1,926,000

2. Addition

How many families were maintained by men in 1980?

White men	1,532,000
Black men	353,000
Hispanic men	175,000

3. Addition

How many families were maintained by men in 1975?

Black men	200,000
White men	1,182,000
Hispanic men	87,000

4. Addition

How many families were maintained by women in 1980?

White women	5,589,000
Black women	2,273,000
Hispanic women	650,000

5. Addition

How many families were maintained by women in 1975?

White women	5,208,000
Black women	1,934,000
Hispanic women	462,000

6. Addition

How many families were maintained by married couple families in 1980?

Black couple family	3,466,000
White couple family	43,326,000
Hispanic couple family	2,462,000

1. Subtraction

How many more white families were there in 1980 than in 1975?

White families (1975):
49,440,000

White families (1980):
50,447,000

2. Subtraction

How many more Hispanic families were there in 1980 than in 1975?

Hispanic families (1975):
2,475,000

Hispanic families (1980):
3,287,000

3. Subtraction

How many more black families were there in 1980 than in 1975?

Black families (1975):
5,491,000

Black families (1980):
6,092,000

4. Subtraction

How much more did a male worker earn per week in 1981 than a female worker?

Female worker	$224.00
Male worker	$337.00

5. Subtraction

How many more all white families than all hispanic families in 1975?

1975 All white families
49,440,000

1975 All hispanic families
2,475,000

6. Subtraction

How many more all white families than all black families in 1980?

All white families	50,447,000
All black families	6,092,000

1. Comparisons

Read and compare the figures for the 2 years using
> , < or = signs.
Jobs maintained by
White married couple families:

1975	43,050,000
1980	43,326,000

2. Comparisons

Read and compare the figures for the 2 years using
> , < or = signs.
Jobs maintained by
Hispanic Married Couple Families:

1975	1,926,000
1980	2,462,000

3. Comparisons

Read and compare the figures for the 2 years using
> , < or = signs.
Jobs maintained by
Black married couple families:

1975	3,357,000
1980	3,466,000

4. Comparisons

Read and compare the figures for the 2 years using
> , < or = signs.
Jobs maintained by
Black women:

1975	1,934,000
1980	2,273,000

5. Comparisons

Read and compare the figures for the 2 years using
> , < or = signs.
Jobs maintained by
White women:

1975	5,208,000
1980	5,589,000

6. **Comparisons**

Read and compare the figures for the 2 years using $>$, $<$ or = signs.

Jobs maintained by Hispanic women:

1975	462,000
1980	650,000

$>$ Means Greater Than

$<$ Means Less Than

= Means same as

Answer Key

Addition

1. 48,330,000
2. 2,060,000
3. 1,469,000
4. 8,512,000
5. 7,604,000
6. 49,254,000

Subtraction

1. 1,007,000
2. 812,000
3. 601,000
4. $113.00
5. 46,965,000
6. 44,355

Comparison

1. $43,050,000 < 43,325,000$
   or
   $43,325,000 > 43,050,000$
2. $1,926,000 < 2,462,000$
   or
   $2,462,000 > 1,926,000$
3. $3,357,000 < 3,466,000$
   or
   $3,466,000 > 3,357,000$
4. $1,934,000 < 2,273,000$
   or
   $2,273,000 > 1,934,000$
5. $5,208,000 < 5,589,000$
   or
   $5,589,000 > 5,208,000$
6. $462,000 < 650,000$
   or
   $650,000 > 462,000$

WHITE, BLACK, AND HISPANIC FAMILIES BY TYPE

MARCH 1975 AND 1980

RACE	ALL FAMILIES	MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES[1]	MAINTAINED BY MEN [1]	MAINTAINED BY WOMEN	
WHITE					
1975	49,440	43,050	1,182	5,208	(10.5%)
1980	50,447	43,326	1,532	5,589	(11.1%)
BLACK					
1975	5,491	3,357	200	1,934	(35.2%)
1980	6,092	3,466	353	2,273	(37.3%)
HISPANIC					
1975	2,475	1,926	87	462	(18.7%)
1980	3,287	2,462	175	650	(19.8%)

Source: Perspectives On Working Women: A Databook, U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October, 1980: PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS,[1] Includes men in armed forces living off post or with their Families on post.

MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FULL TIME

WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY

RACE AND SEX: 1981

SEX	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC
MALE	$14,092	$18,512	$13,104
FEMALE	10,920	11,752	9,984

Source: "USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS," Monthly Labor Review, April 1982.

MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL TIME

WORKERS: 1981

OCCUPATION	FEMALE	MALE
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL	$316	$439
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	283	466
SALES	190	366
CLERICAL	220	328
CRAFT AND KINDRED	239	360
OPERATIVES, EX. TRANSPORT	187	298
OPERATIVES, TRANSPORT	237	307
NONFARM LABORERS	193	244
SERVICE	165	238
FARM	148	183
AVERAGE:	$224	$337

Source: "USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS," MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, April 1982.

MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES

BY TYPE OF FAMILIES

1977

TYPE OF FAMILY	NO. OF FAMILIES	MEDIAN INCOME
MARRIED COUPLE	47,385 Million	$17,616.00
Wife in Labor Force	21,936 Million	20,268.00
Wife Not in Labor Force	25,499 Million	15,063.00
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	8,236 Million	7,765.00
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,594 Million	14,518.00

Source: A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT 1978, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, February, 1980.

FAMILIES BY TYPE,
SELECTED YEARS, 1940-79

(Numbers in Thousands)

YEAR	ALL FAMILIES	MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	MAINTAINED BY MEN	MAINTAINED BY WOMEN
1940	32,166	26,971	1,579	3,616
1950	39,303	34,440	1,184	3,679
1960	45,062	39,293	1,275	4,494
1970	51,227	44,415	1,239	5,573
1979	57,804	47,692	1,654	8,458

Source: PERSPECTIVES ON WORKING WOMEN: A DATABOOK, U. S. Dept. of Labor Statistics, October 1980.

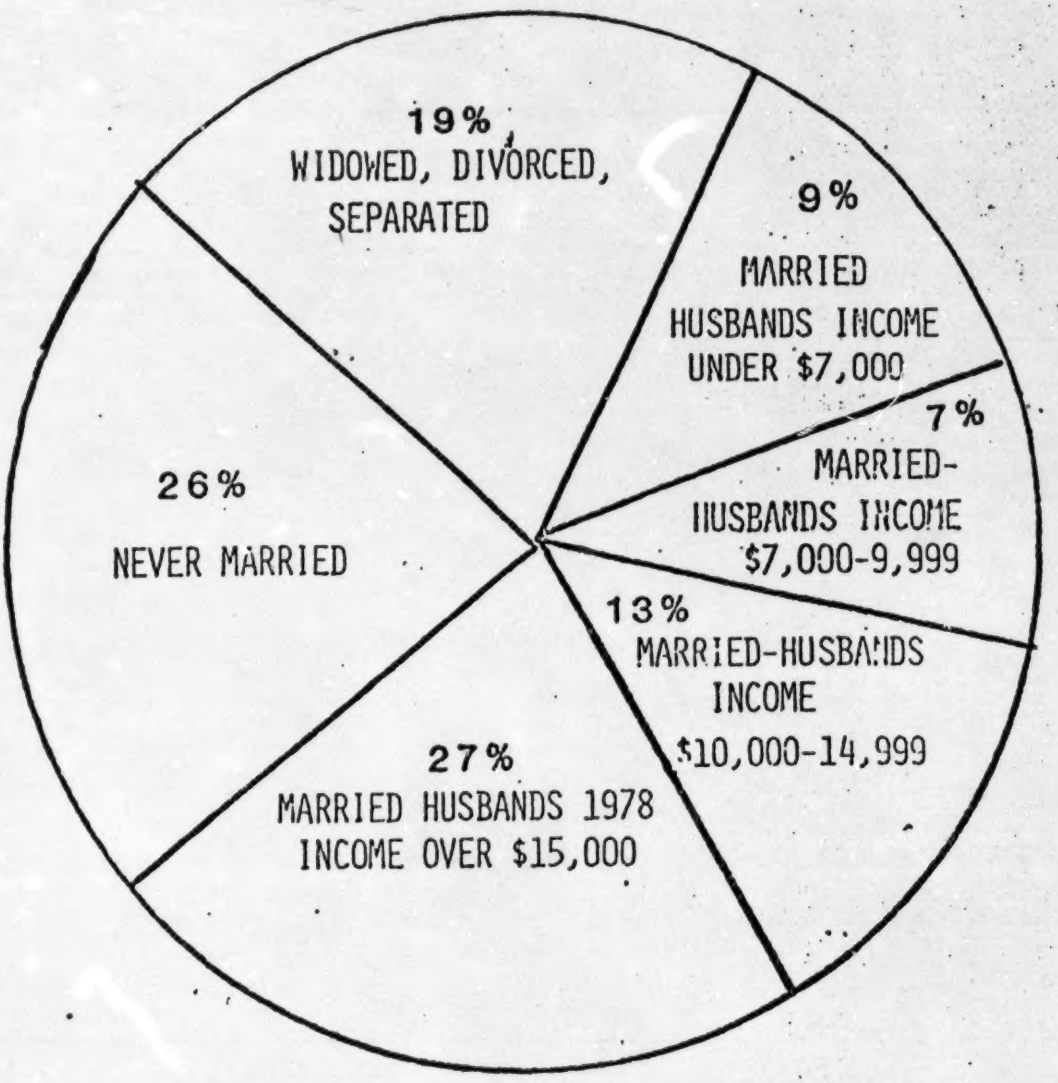
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY RACE
IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18

TYPE OF FAMILY	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
TWO PARENT			
MOTHER IN LABOR FORCE	$24,800	$20,800	$20,100
MOTHER NOT IN LABOR FORCE	20,800	13,500	13,400
ONE PARENT/MAINTAINED BY WOMEN*			
MOTHER IN LABOR FORCE	11,200	8,200	8,200
MOTHER NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4,600	4,700	4,700

*INCLUDED ONLY DIVORCED, SEPARATED, WIDOWED OR NEVER MARRIED

SOURCE: "SPECIAL LABOR FORCE REPORTS - SUMMARIES,"
MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, MAY 1981

WOMEN WORK OUT OF ECONOMIC NECESSITY



SOURCE: WOMEN'S BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, OCTOBER 1980